

WEATHER FORECAST. NOV 18 1922
Fair to-day; to-morrow cloudy and warmer; west and southwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 47; lowest, 39.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

VOL. LXXXVII. NO. 79 DAILY
NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1922.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

THREE CENTS
WITH THE NEW YORK HERALD
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE.

SMITH TO URGE USE OF CANAL AND PORT FACILITIES AT ONCE

Governor-Elect Tells Chamber of Commerce Boats Should Be Built.

CRITICIZES RAILROADS

Says They Are Not Cooperating in Development of New York Harbor.

TO SHAKE UP ALBANY

Asserts Present Machinery Is Rusty and Outgrown by Population.

Gov.-elect Alfred E. Smith, in his first speech, since his election, told diners at the 15th annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York last night three of the matters he expects to undertake as soon as he goes into office, and asked their cooperation. They were:

Utilization of the State barge canal.

Execution of the plan of the Port Authority for development of the port of New York.

Reorganization of the State Government upon a more economical basis, with an executive budget.

He said the State has gone almost as far as it can on the first two propositions, and the work now is largely up to the Chamber of Commerce and similar commercial organizations.

"I feel that I must speak to the Chamber of Commerce in a quasi-official capacity," he said, "because I am now getting ready for the work that is ahead of me, and I need your help."

Must Build Canal Boats.

"For one thing, I want to talk about the barge canal. The State can do just so far, and then private enterprise must do the rest. The canal has cost the State \$157,000,000. The canal is finished and all the principal terminals are completed. It now needs boats."

"There is more freight available to be carried over the canal than there are boats to carry it. The State can do nothing about that. I suggest that if the people are to realize on their investment in the Chamber of Commerce and other business that must, through some commercial agency, build the boats."

Railroads Not Cooperating.

"The treaty between New York and New Jersey has been approved and the plan also has been approved. But the very essence of the plan is the cooperation of all the big trunk line railroads, and we are getting that."

"I believe in talking right out and calling a spade a spade, and there is no use in trying to bring up a message in my last term," said Mr. Smith. "The present machinery is rusty and worn out. Our population and problems have outgrown it. It won't work."

"Along with the reorganization plan should go a longer term for the Governor, regardless of who the Governor happens to be. A two year term for a Governor of New York is a joke, and everybody knows it."

Mr. Smith mentioned that transit is another problem, but offered no suggestions regarding it.

Irving T. Bush, president of the Chamber, presided. He read a telegram from President Harding expressing regret at his inability to be present.

Other speakers were John E. Hodges and Dr. Royce S. Copland, Senator-elect, who advocated a revision of the immigration regulations. The latter said:

"I am out of sympathy with the immigration restriction. To my mind the solution is not difficult. The examination should be made on the other side of the ocean. Let our officials do their work over there. Then let these applicants for American citizenship be allocated, so far as is possible, according to industrial or professional preparation."

21 YALE MEN ARE ILL; EGG SALAD IS BLAMED

All Eager to Get Out in Time for Big Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 16.—Twenty-one Yale students have been in the infirmary for the last three days as the result of food poisoning, caused, it is believed, by a salad eaten in a local boarding house. Authorities of the infirmary to-night said that none of the students was in a serious condition.

Dr. J. C. Greenwood, head of the Department of University Health, confirmed the report that the students had been taken ill and said he had diagnosed the cause as food poisoning. He added that laboratory analyses were being made.

Practically all were recovered sufficiently tonight to leave their probable abodes from the Yale-Princeton game and several threatened to "take up their beds and walk" if necessary. The students, who are all upper classmen, are patrons of the same boarding house and said they attributed their illness to an egg salad served Monday.

Most of them went to the infirmary Tuesday and were placed under treatment.

Sunny days, friendly talk, every comfort. Out-door. The Hotel, Finckh's C-ide. Theatrical and Hotel Restaurant. Advertising will be found on Page 8 side.

Bootleg Deals Plaster Coast with Bad Money

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Nov. 16.—Ten and twenty dollar counterfeit bills to the face value of several thousands of dollars have made their appearance here during the last week. It is said to be the practice of bootleggers to pay run runners in counterfeit money, one ship having taken in \$3,000 in such money a few nights ago. The whisky armadillo promptly tries to exchange the money on land. The tens that have come into possession of the authorities are drawn on the First National Bank of Ozone Park, L. I., and the twenties on the First National Bank of Grand Rapids, Mich. John R. Snedder, Chief of Police, gathered about \$1,000 of the spurious bills a few days ago and used them in trapping two men. He had given them an opportunity to exchange good money for the counterfeits, and when they showed up they were arrested by the Federal authorities.

FINDS WIFE HE LOST IN SUBWAY IS DEAD

Czech Farmer Identifies Body in Morgue After Three Days' Search.

TERROR HELPED KILL HER

Country Woman Alone in City Unable to Withstand Pneumonia.

During most of the three days that Joseph Gallo, a Czech-Slovakian farmer of Fairfax, S. D., roamed in a frantic and miserable dash through the streets of New York and Brooklyn searching for his wife, the body of the woman lay on a slab in the morgue. He saw her last on Monday, when the doors of a subway car were shut between them; when he saw her again it was to make the identification for the authorities, for she was dead.

Mrs. Gallo died in Bellevue Hospital on Tuesday of pneumonia. The surgeons said terror and fright at being separated from her husband and being lost in a big city lowered her vitality so that she was unable to withstand the disease brought on by exposure during the trip from Fairfax to New York. The Gallos had come here expecting to take a ship for Europe to visit their childhood home.

"No one has been able to find out what Mrs. Gallo did and where she went after she got lost from her husband in the subway, and after he had chased the train along the subway tracks for more than an hour, narrowly missing death from other trains and the third rail, and finally getting out of the subway some where 'in the country.' That was Monday morning, and she was evidently very ill at the time, although Gallo says that she told him nothing of it. But late Monday a man who did not give his name took her into the West Forty-seventh street station and told the police there that he had found her sitting on the curb, so weak that she could walk no further."

Dr. Herbert of Flower Hospital sent her to Bellevue Hospital, where her case was diagnosed as pneumonia. She was able to give her name, but could not tell of her wanderings.

An official of the hospital, reading in yesterday morning's newspapers of the plight of Gallo, noticed the similarity of names, and telephoned the Slavonic Immigration Society, which sent an agent with Gallo to the morgue, where the woman was identified. Gallo broke down when he saw his wife's body, but later he said through an interpreter that he would go ahead and make the trip to Europe because he and his wife had planned it for many years. He expects to sail on the steamship Saxonia on November 29.

Gallo and his wife started from Fairfax, Va., about 7:30 and Mrs. Gallo was in her pocket when she was taken to the hospital.

SMITH GIRL DEBATES DRAW WITH WILLIAMS

Win and Lose on Federal Mine Control.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—The debate to-night between Smith College and Williams College, the first that Williams was arranged to deliver at Northampton, and the second that Smith has engaged in against a man's college, was won by Smith in Northampton and by Williams at Williams.

The subject was "Resolved, That All the Coal Mines in the United States Should Be Under the Direct Control of the Federal Government." Smith took the negative and Northampton took the affirmative at Williams.

As a result of the debate Smith may establish the custom of contests between men's and women's colleges.

SUES ANDERSON FOR \$100,000.

Defeated Assembly Candidate Charges Slender in Circular.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 16.—William H. Anderson, superintendent of the New York Anti-Slavery League, to-day was made defendant in a damage action for \$100,000 brought by Francis E. Carpenter, who charges that Anderson slandered him in statements during the recent election campaign. Papers were filed at Cortland.

Mr. Carpenter was a candidate for the Republican and Prohibition nomination in the primaries as member of Assembly. He was nominated by the Prohibitionists, but was defeated by Edwin J. Carpenter.

EARLY ADVERTISEMENTS

To be placed in the New York Herald, Real Estate and Want advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Herald, will be accepted for publication by P. M. Saturday, or to the Main Office, 360 Times Building, up to 6 P. M. Telephone North 10000—Adv.

BURKE IS INDICTED FOR \$26,300 GRAFT FROM 18 POLICEMEN

Accused of Promising to Use Influence in Getting Promotions.

ADMITTS WHISKY GIFTS

Affidavit Tells of Supplying Members of Civil Service Board.

SENT KEG IN CITY WAGON

Volunteer Witness Says When Jailed That Others Will Follow Him.

That eighteen patrolmen gave up \$26,300 to ease their way on the civil service list for sergeantships was alleged yesterday when Michael J. Burke of 2121 Lexington avenue was indicted for grand larceny in the first degree by the Grand Jury. The patrolmen did not get promoted or their money back. Part of the money, it is charged, went for the purchase of a saloon.

Burke being locked in the Tombs in default of \$20,000 bail fixed by Judge Rosinsky in General Sessions said that there would be a lot of other people go to jail besides himself. He recently returned voluntarily from Ireland to testify before the Civil Service Commission and Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfeld in regard to alleged graft collected from the eighteen patrolmen.

Commissioner Hirschfeld's investigation revealed that Burke had paid \$7,000 for a saloon in West 123rd street near Park avenue and had drawn \$5,000 from a bank before he sailed for Europe, and that other small amounts were paid to persons apparently not interested in the promotion of patrolmen. The checks for these amounts and bank records were turned over to the Grand Jury and copies of the evidence sent to Police Commissioner Enright.

Burke's affidavit.

Burke's activities in behalf of patrolmen came to light in November, 1921, when Patrick Ryan, fingerprint expert of the Civil Service Commission, was dismissed on the ground that he had not reported yesterday that he was going to tell the truth and see that Ryan got a square deal.

In an affidavit Burke swears that the night he visited Ryan's home with the patrolman the fingerprint expert virtually threw him out of the house for making such a suggestion. Burke told reporters yesterday that he was going to tell the truth and see that Ryan got a square deal.

Burke swears that he had free entry to the office of the Civil Service Commission and frequently brought prohibition whiskey to members of the commission, including Charles I. Stengle, Representative-elect, and Joseph A. Ruddy, New York City Club athlete. In regard to furnishing the liquor, the affidavit says:

"Prior to the enactment of the Volstead act I was in the business as a saloonkeeper and just previous to the enactment I had in a large stock of whiskeys, wines, beers and cordials in my home located in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and subsequent to this on all of my visits to the office of the Civil Service Commission I made a practice of bringing with me a bottle or two of whiskey or wine as the case might be. This liquor I gave to Joseph A. Ruddy or Charles I. Stengle, friends of mine at the commission, and the one I met first was the lucky one to get the refreshment."

Keg of Ale in City Wagon.

"I did not receive any money for this refreshment and I wish to make it clear that this wine or whiskey, as the case might be, was what I had purchased previous to the enactment of the prohibition law Frederick Menke, an attendant at the Civil Service Commission, made a practice to frequently visit my home with the dispatches there from the rooms of the commission with two or three bottles of whiskey for my friends mentioned above, and on one Monday night a city department wagon was sent for the commission and called at my home for a keg of ale, and a telephone call was received from the Civil Service Commission. At present I do not remember just who gave me the ale."

Continued on Page Seven.

Reckless Drivers to Get Morgue Sentences Also

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—Weekly visits to the Morgue were added to the routine of the automobile division of Recorder's Court to-day by Judge Charles L. Bartlett, who announced that hereafter, once each week, men and women convicted of traffic law violations and sentenced to jail will be conducted through the Morgue "to witness the results of motor drivers' carelessness."

Judge Bartlett yesterday began what he announced would be daily trips to Receiving Hospital, when he conducted twenty-eight persons convicted of traffic law violations through a ward in which were several victims of automobile accidents.

DRY QUERIES TRAIL NEW HARDING LETTER

E. C. Stokes, Jersey Chairman, Refuses to Make Contents Public.

WHITE HOUSE IS SILENT

Mrs. Robinson Says She Got Her 'Liberalization' Note Before Election.

E. C. Stokes, chairman of the New Jersey State Republican Committee, has received a letter from President Harding in reply to one sent by Mr. Stokes, in which the New Jersey chairman suggested that "liberalization" of the Volstead act might be an advisable policy for the Republican party in view of the election results this year.

Mr. Stokes said last night that he did not intend to make the letter public, nor would he say whether it was in the same tenor as one received recently by Mrs. Corinne Douglas Robinson, sister of the late Col. Roosevelt, in which the President is said to have stated that a change in sentiment had taken place regarding the strict enforcement of the prohibition laws.

The New Jersey Chairman would give no indication of the contents of the President's letter. It was reported, however, that Mr. Harding met virtually the same statements that he made in his letter to Mrs. Robinson.

In an address at Binghamton last night Mrs. Robinson said that she thought no reporters were present when she read the President's letter before the meeting of the Republican Neighborhood Association. The letter, she said, was written to her by the President ten days before the election, in answer to a letter she had written. It was a mistake, she said, to believe that in this letter the President predicted the liberalization of the Volstead act.

"The President," she said, "made no prediction whatever connected with the liberalization of the enforcement act."

When Mrs. Robinson was asked in Binghamton if she would give the letter to the newspaper for publication she said that that was up to the President. Before she left New York Mrs. Robinson issued a flat denial that the trend of the President's letter was toward liberalization.

William H. Anderson, State superintendent of the Anti-Slavery League, said last night that he had written to the President in relation to the letter received by Mrs. Robinson, but that he would not make his communication public until the President had received it.

Dispatches from Washington last night said that politicians there are tremendously interested in the fact that the President has written two letters dealing with the disappearance there from the last two or three weeks. No one, however, seems to have been able to learn in Washington what the President said either to Mrs. Robinson or to Mr. Stokes. All efforts to get copies of the letters from the White House having failed. It was said there that the letters would not be made public and that there would be no comment.

ARREST TWO FOR MURDER OF SHEILD

Man and Woman Charged With Killing A. R. A. Worker.

RIGA, Nov. 16 (Associated Press).—A dispatch from Simbirsk, Russia, says a man named Asliff and a woman named Stepanova have been arrested in connection with the disappearance of Philip J. Sheild, American relief worker. They have been formally charged with his murder.

The case is now in the hands of the State criminal police at Simbirsk.

Lloyd, Rich Red, and 18 Others Must Go to Prison for Plot Against U. S.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—William Bros Lloyd, millionaire Chicago Communist, and his eighteen co-defendants must go to prison within a few days by order of the Illinois Supreme Court to serve one to five years each for violation of the State anti-syndicalism law. They will be locked up by Monday, it is believed.

There is a report that they will petition Gov. Small for pardons as soon as they reach the penitentiary. Their plea will be based, it is said, on the dissenting opinion of the majority of the court, which held the law unconstitutional, and on the contention that they were convicted under a law that was unconstitutional.

Lloyd and the others were convicted of violating the State espionage act in August, 1919. They were charged with conspiring to overthrow the Government of the United States and set up a government of "Reds" along lines laid down by European radical leaders.

Lloyd, who once termed himself the "reddest of the Reds," must also pay a fine of \$2,000. He is a member of one of the wealthiest families in the middle West and is a stockholder in a number of large corporations.

In Chief Justice Thompson of the State Supreme Court, in denying early to-day Lloyd's plea for a thirty day stay to permit him to arrange for the handling of his \$1,800,000 estate, commented:

"No man going to the penitentiary ought to have that much money."

The State Supreme Court, in upholding the conviction of Lloyd and his fellow Communists, assailed them in scathing terms.

"It is clear to any intelligent man," the court's opinion stated, "that the plan and purpose advocated by the plaintiffs contemplated overthrow and destruction of the Government of the United States, not by the free action of the majority of the people through the ballot boxes but by organizing the malcontents into militant groups, and at the earliest opportunity, through mass strike and force and violence, compelling the Government to cease to function, and then, through the proletariat dictatorship, taking charge of and appropriating all property."

WETS TO OPEN FIGHT FOR WINE AND BEER AT SPECIAL SESSION

Leaders in Washington Plan to Mark Friends and Foes in Congress.

COUNT ON DEMOCRATS

Seek Nominee and Platform Favoring Modification of Volstead Act.

FORECAST 1924 RESULT

Every Member of Senate and House to Be Canvassed on Changing Law.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 16.

Wet leaders from many sections of the country are in Washington planning a militant campaign for light wine and beer. Contrary to expectations, they intend to go before the present Congress at the session beginning Monday and demand modification of the Volstead act. This Congress is dry, but the wets have determined to find their friends and to mark their opponents for slaughter at the next election.

On the premise that efforts to obtain modification from this or the next Republican Congress may fail, the wets have brought out what they believe to be a sure fire plan of capturing the electorate in 1924 with a wet Presidential nominee running on the Democratic ticket. It provides:

First.—A continuing and militant campaign, which will keep the prohibition issue before the people.

Second.—The winning of Democratic leaders to the cause of light wines and beer.

Third.—Recognized wet leadership of the party and a platform plank calling for reasonable modification of the Volstead act.

With this lineup the wets hope for victory. They have analyzed the probable result and are sending a chart through the country with which to entice Democratic leaders. It indicates that a wet Democratic party, by capturing pivotal and populous Northern States and holding the solid South, would ride to sure victory. The chart predicts the result as follows:

Electoral college, 531 votes.

Majority, 266.

Southern States—Alabama, 12; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 10; Mississippi, 10; North Carolina, 12; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 20; and Virginia, 12.

Total Southern States, 132.

Northern States—Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 15; Massachusetts, 11; Missouri, 18; New Jersey, 14; New York, 45; Wisconsin, 13; Utah, 4; Rhode Island, 5, and Maryland, 8.

Total Northern States, 179.

Total electoral votes for wet Democratic Party, 311.

Pennsylvania, although claimed as wet, is too staunchly Republican to be included in the chart. A memorandum has been attached claiming the wets probably will have a majority in Ohio and California in 1924. Both States went dry in the last election, but the wets say a turnover is probable, and this election will be the next Presidential election a surety.

Arrange General Program.

The conference here was called primarily to lay out a comprehensive campaign and orderly method of procedure looking to the 1924 elections. The meetings have been informal. Personal Liberty League, the Association Opposed to Prohibition and the National Anti-Prohibition League are represented.

The conferences are meetings of leaders to arrange a general program in advance of the national convention of the anti-prohibitionists in St. Louis this winter.

Leaders in the movement frankly confess they expect to accomplish nothing in the present Congress. They want, however, a declaration from every member as to position on modification of the act. It has been decided to pursue a course of negotiation. Wets will be organized against all holders of elective offices who are not for them and every one who is not for them will be organized against the wets.

The wet campaign in the present Congress is designed largely to show the militancy of the wet forces and the extent of their organization and support. A serious effort to get action on a light wine and beer amendment in the Sixty-eighth Congress will be made. Failing this, the wets will center all their energies on the 1924 campaign.

In the first exchange of views there was much talk of a third party, with independent wet candidates for all offices. This was abandoned.

The wet leaders explain that they believe the best interest lies in the old parties. The Anti-Slavery League was successful with them in a campaign of negotiation and the wets are now full of confidence on the showing of the last election.

If the Republican majority in the next Congress will put over a modification of the Volstead act, removing the limitation of alcoholic content to one-half of 1 per cent, they will be content. If they do not, a pre-convention campaign will be started and Democratic leadership will be asked to fall in line with wet leaders in the plan to capture the Electoral College.

FALL OF LLOYD GEORGE CHIEF ELECTION RESULT

LONDON, Nov. 16.—At midnight the returns of yesterday's elections showed 345 Conservatives elected, with about a dozen constituencies to be heard from. Labor has elected 141 members, the Liberals 62, the Georgians 44, with 15 members attached to small groupings. Bonar Law will have a majority of about 80 over all parties combined.

The downfall of Lloyd Georgeism is the outstanding feature of the elections. The Coalition Liberals at the dissolution numbered 129; they are represented in the new Parliament by only 44 members. There will be many regrets among the former Premier's admirers that he failed to take the advice of some of his well wishers and retire temporarily altogether from the political stage at almost the same overwhelming predominance of Conservatives as the last Parliament elected in 1918 on a wave of grateful enthusiasm to Lloyd George as "winner of the war."

This means a Parliament with little change, except that Bonar Law replaces Lloyd George as Prime Minister and that the former Premier's attenuated following of National Liberals, reduced by the elections to under fifty, will presumably henceforth be in opposition instead of working in cooperation with the Conservatives.

One Communist was elected to the new Parliament, J. T. Walton Newbold, who was returned for the Motherwell division of Lanarkshire. In Glasgow two Communists were defeated, and none of the Laborite victors was officially described as a Communist.

MUSSOLINI OVERAWES CUNO TO HEAD NEW GERMAN MINISTRY

Warns Chamber Fasci Will Use Force to Uphold Law and Order.

OLD LEADERS SIT SILENT

Full Powers and Responsibilities Demanded by New Government.

Stinnes Group Approves, Socialists Neutral, Wirth Men Without Objection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Berlin, Nov. 16.

President Ebert received William Cuno, director of the Hamburg-American Line, this morning and requested him to form a Cabinet, providing he could obtain the proper support of the principal party leaders in the Reichstag. The shipping magnate agreed, but in turn made the condition that his definite acceptance of the Chancellorship was dependent upon his ability to include in his Ministry the men he wants to get.

These men are cannot be ascertained at the hour of writing. It is understood, however, that they are outside of politics. In the afternoon Cuno conferred with the leaders of several Parliamentary groups.

Dr. Stresemann, head of the "People's Party," Hugo Stinnes's group, was the first to give Cuno his approval. The nominee intimated he would be glad to receive Stinnes's advice in the formation of his Ministry.

For the Social Democrats, who precipitated the resignation of Dr. Wirth's Cabinet, Herman Mueller declared his party was benevolently neutral.

The Center group, to which Dr. Wirth belongs, did not conceal its disappointment, having hoped that the retiring Chancellor would be called back to office at the last moment. Its chieftains, however, raised no fundamental objection to Cuno's appointment. Interparty negotiations are continuing.

William Cuno is one of the outstanding industrial figures in the country, who has within recent months become increasingly prominent in political affairs. He is general manager of the Hamburg-American steamship line, a position in which he succeeded Herr Billin in January, 1918. During the peace negotiations at Paris Cuno was among the German technical delegates, giving chief attention to shipping, though consulted on the whole range of German economic and industrial conditions.

Herr Cuno came prominently into political notice in 1920, when he was urged to accept the post of Minister of Finance in the reorganized Cabinet. His refusal to act resulted in much criticism. Later he came to the United States and conferred with officials of the Shipping Board at Washington.

The boat is said to have been a working agreement between the German and American shipping lines.

Cuno was again prominent at the Brussels financial conference in 1920, and was a member of the committee of fifteen to evolve counter proposals to the allied reparations demands. Last year he was again asked to enter the Cabinet, this time as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and later was mentioned as possible German Ambassador to Washington.

Continued on Page Two.

French Senate Likely to Deny Suffrage Demands for Women

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Nov. 16.

Frantic eleven hour efforts to induce the Senate to accord votes to women, by calling in suffragist experts at a big mass meeting at the Sorbonne to-night, now seem to have been in vain. While thousands clamored for admission, the Senators decided again to shelve the debate, after numerous speakers had lauded womanhood, yet insisting the time had not yet come when the French polls should be open to all.

So strong was the opposition that it is even doubted now whether the equal suffragists can rally 100 votes to induce the Senate to accord votes to women. There are between 1,500,000 and 1,800,000 more women than men. Are you going to let this majority be mistress to the destiny of our nation? Concluding the opposition, Senator Herard caused a sensation by declaring there was hardly a single Senator who had not received menacing letters from violent woman suffragists, and then the speaker waved a sheet of letters from men who had fought in the war, pleading that their electoral rights be not diminished by giving the vote to women.

Senator Herard, reporting on the bill this afternoon, used America's experience with woman suffrage as an argument against it. "In the United States, where women are voting," he said, "there was only one woman in the House of Representatives when America entered the war. Today there are 100 women in the House, neither for nor against the war—neither, it was said, was a greater honor to her country than to her spirit of decision."

The same speaker said that in England women's votes were cast for handsome soldier heroes without consideration of their political value. "In France the great majority of women do not want the vote; they want only valiantly to accomplish their family duty beside the family hearth."

Moreover, as a result of war losses, there are between 1,500,000 and 1,800,000 more women than men. Are you going to let this majority be mistress to the destiny of our nation? Concluding the opposition, Senator Herard caused a sensation by declaring there was hardly a single Senator who had not received menacing letters from violent woman suffragists, and then the speaker waved a sheet of letters from men who had fought in the war, pleading that their electoral rights be not diminished by giving the vote to women.

Senator Herard, reporting on the bill this afternoon, used America's experience with woman suffrage as an argument against it. "In the United States, where women are voting," he said, "there was only one woman in the House of Representatives when America entered the war. Today there are 100 women in the House, neither for nor against the war—neither, it was said, was a greater honor to her country than to her spirit of decision."

CONSERVATIVES WIN MAJORITY OF SEATS LABORITES RUN NEXT

Bonar Law Has 345 and Labor 141 in Returns From 607 of 615 Contests.

SECOND PARTY